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4352 AUTOS TO ALLIES

American Machines Worth \$12,365,943 Sold Since War.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Washington, April 11.—The American automobile has been most popular with the Allies. A total of 4,352 commercial automobiles have been purchased by England, France and Russia in Europe and Asia in the seven months ended February 28. The value is placed at \$12,365,943, an average of \$2,841 for each automobile.

The greatest number of these automobiles were sold to France (2,277), valued at \$6,377,150, being exported in the first seven months of the war. England is second, with 1,559, valued at \$4,048,247. Russia in Europe bought 206, valued at \$1,250,187, and Russia in Asia 212, valued at \$738,345.

RECORD GERMAN LOAN

More than \$2,140,000,000 Subscribed in Cash.

Berlin, March 30.—The subscription of the second German war loan, completed March 19, sets another high water mark in finance. When the first loan of September 19 pulled out a total of \$1,000,000,000, it was said to be the largest the world had ever seen. Within a month or two, however, Great Britain equaled it by floating a loan of \$1,000,000,000. Now Germany has established a new record, the amount of subscriptions to its latest loan having reached the stupendous total of \$2,140,000,000.

To get the full significance of these figures must be borne in mind that every dollar of this must be actually paid in. The great success of the subscription is attributed to various factors, in the shutting off of other channels of investment, enabling the people to put nearly all their savings and income from other investments into the imperial loan.

The point of time for floating the loan was well chosen, falling just after the end of the demands for 1914 had been answered.

## FRENCH ATTACKS MARK BEGINNING OF SPRING DRIVE

Germans May Weaken Line by Drawing Off Men for St. Mihiel.

### KAISER'S TROOPS CAPTURE TRENCH

Retake Position in Montmartre Wood—Start New Offensive on Western Front.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 11.—The concentrated attacks by the French on both flanks of the German wedge between the Rivers Meuse and Moselle, which jutted down to St. Mihiel, are accepted by military experts as an almost certain indication that the Allies are now prepared for the long expected forward movement to clear Belgium and France of the invaders.

The intensity of the French offensive in that region east and southeast of Verdun is bound, it is held, to compel the Germans to strengthen their front there, even at the risk of weakening the line elsewhere. The great drafts that have been made on the German effective force by the desperate fighting in the Carpathians leads military men to assume that a considerable part at least of the reinforcements for the Meuse-Moselle region must be drawn from the western front.

This is undoubtedly the move for which the Allies are waiting. The first indication of a decrease in the German strength at any point in the line is expected to be the signal for a spot, and possibly along the whole line.

The announcement in the French official communication to-night that the Germans last night succeeded in recapturing a line of trench in the forest of Montmartre which they had lost during the day is thought to indicate that the process of strengthening the Kaiser's line in the St. Mihiel region already is under way. The French report, however, asserts that all its previous gains in the Montmartre wood have been maintained. In the forest of Ailly, too, the French seized another line of trenches.

The Allies' offensive yesterday spread to the west of Verdun. By a night attack the French captured 300 yards of a trench in the forest of Argonne and destroyed a blockhouse.

The Germans have not left the offensive entirely to the Allies. In the neighborhood of Albert, on the north and south front which runs up into Belgium, from the vicinity of Noyon, the Kaiser's troops delivered a violent attack. This, the Paris War Office declares, was repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting.

Recent storms have hindered military operations in the Vosges Mountains and in Alsace, "no feet of snow having fallen on the heights and in the valleys. A thaw now is setting in, making the operations increasingly difficult by swelling all the streams."

In spite of violent German attacks, the French have held Hartmannsweilerkopf firmly. This position dominates the plain toward Colmar, and

## NEW BRITISH SEA MONSTER OUTCLASSES DREADNOUGHTS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 11.—According to a report received by The Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions, which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations and will halt the construction programme of the United States.

It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but The Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, will carry six 15-inch guns and have the wonderful speed of forty knots.

At present the Queen Elizabeth, now at the Dardanelles, stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is, however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil-driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

It is thought the French are waiting for the floods to subside to put this position to profit and to attack the important communications between Muehlhausen, Colmar and Strassburg.

Austrians Mowed Down as Russians Press On

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, April 11.—As the Russians continue their sweep from the crest of the Beskid range of the Carpathians down toward the plains of Hungary the resistance of the Austro-German columns is becoming more desperate. The Teutonic allies, after being pressed back slowly in the difficult mountain fighting, have resumed the offensive twice within the last three days. Both on Friday and on Saturday the Russians were subjected to desperate counter-attacks from immense forces.

The Austrian infantry, according to the official report issued to-night by the General Staff, was strongly supported by artillery, and advanced in the face of a withering fire, which inflicted great losses. A battalion, including twenty-three officers, was captured.

The Russians have made a considerable advance in the Uzkok Pass, where the Austrians and Germans have concentrated their defence from the beginning of the present invasion of Hungary. Several heights were taken by the grand duke's troops. The number of prisoners captured in this fighting, it is officially announced, reached 1,000.

All the main ridges of the Carpathians are now in the hands of the Russians, whose separate columns are moving slowly along the river valleys toward the Hut Garai plain. They are still about twenty miles from the open country. The weather is rapidly improving and a large force of infantry is able to begin definite advance along the Uzkok River toward Uzgorod and the region of considerable market towns.

The Russians now hold the eighty-mile front of Uzkok-Mezolaborca-Bartfeld, with the head sections of five main railways, besides a number of narrow gauge branch lines. They are beginning to move the movement of reserves and supplies.

Over the entire distance from the Dunajec to the Dnieper the Russians have established a continuous line of their offensive. The Austro-German counter attacks occur chiefly in the Rostok region southeast of Uzkok, but their reinforcements, consisting of defeated remnants driven from other passes, fall entirely to prevent the rapid establishment of the Russian line of operations from the southern slopes of the mountains.

The Austrian prisoners are terribly exhausted. Practically all are conveyed to the railways on transport wagons. Fighting is going on under extremely difficult conditions, the ground being covered with snow, which is commencing to soften. The Russians are showing considerable activity, both in the East Prussian frontier, where they claim success over the Germans, and to the south of the Vistula.

HOAXES OFFICIALS AS CZAR'S DAUGHTER

Attired as Sister of Mercy, Girl Is Received at Hospital with Royal Honors.

Petrograd, March 21.—A sixteen-year-old girl, the daughter of a fruit dealer, lately perpetrated the daring hoax of passing herself off as one of the Czar's daughters, even to inspecting a hospital, where she was received with royal honors.

Yelina Romanoff, as she calls herself, bears a striking resemblance to one of the imperial grand duchesses. When she attired herself as a Sister of Mercy the deception was complete. She arrived in this dress at the Tsar's hospital, where two friends had informed the station master of her highness's coming.

Yelina was going to Gatchina. She refused an offer of a special train, enchanting the station officials with her demure. She would not even let a lieutenant general vacate his apartment for her, but chose his company. A ceremonial reception was extended to Yelina at the hospital, and the

Singer, Hailed at Dinner in Her Honor as Last of the Prima Donnas, Affected by Words of Sympathy for War-Stricken Native Land.

For the first time in her history, the Bohemians last night, gave a dinner in honor of a woman, the dinner was Marcella Sembrich. The dinner was in the grand ballroom of Delmonico's and there 500 members of the club and their guests, including practically every musical celebrity now in New York, gathered to pay their tribute to the great Polish soprano, who William J. Henderson in his address proclaimed the last of the prima donnas, and the first of the interpretative singers.

As a reward for this tribute Sembrich calmly walked over to where Mr. Henderson was standing and before the five hundred in the audience kissed him full upon each cheek. The music critic of "The Sun" blushed as he rarely has blushed before, and the Bohemians roared their approval as only Bohemians and musicians can roar it.

Mme. Sembrich and her husband, Professor Stengel, were dressed in their national Polish costumes as were a number of others, including Ernest Schelling, the pianist, and Adamo Didur, the basso. During the evening Mr. Schelling led the orchestra, while Mr. Didur sang the Polish national anthem.

A feature of the dinner was a cannone written by someone who figured on the programme as Enrico Edwards Montecarlo, but who, the wise ones whispered resembled strongly the conductor who directed the six young women in singing it. The cannone was in praise of the guest of the evening, and the chorus, which in its English ran, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Queen of Song" was in seven languages, in which chorus the assemblage joined. The conductor who so resembled the composer was H. E. Krehbiel.

At the end of the dinner pictures of Mrs. Sembrich in her various characters were thrown on a screen and the orchestra played excerpts from each opera.

Replying to Toastmaster Robin Goldmark's address of introduction, Mrs. Sembrich spoke with feeling of her disrupted country.

"For years I have lived in America during the winter and in my native land in summer. Now I have no home except with you," she said. "As the artist, as the woman and as the Pole, I thank you for what your country has been doing to help me in my work for my afflicted land."

When a few moments later Mr. Henderson expressed the wish that when Mrs. Sembrich again leaves for Poland, he to return to a united Poland, the singer was visibly affected.

Among those at the guests' table

## 2 KILLED, 3 HURT, IN NEWARK RIOT DUE TO STRIKE

Week of Violence Capped by Revolver Fight in Crowded Street.

### SCORES IMPERILLED IN MOB ENCOUNTER

Only One Arrested—Shooting Begins When Supposed Strike Breakers Run.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—Five men were attacked viciously in one of Newark's most crowded districts yesterday afternoon. They retorted by drawing revolvers and shooting as fast as they could pull the triggers.

Weapons appeared on the other side, and in the exchange of bullets two men were shot dead and three others were wounded. A riot call was sounded and police reserves from several precincts were rushed to the scene.

The battle was the culmination of several days of violence due to a strike in the fur dyeing plant of A. Hollander & Sons, 173 Kinney Street.

The police, who apparently were caught off their guard, permitted several prominent belligerents to escape. Only one man is accused of having participated in the shooting. Numerous material witnesses are held.

The dead are Morris Rubin, of 18 Broome Street. He was a striker, and was taking part in a meeting in a hall at 107 Broom Street. It was in front of the hall that the battle raged. Abram Novak, of 359 Fifteenth Avenue, was the other victim. His part in the strike was sympathetic.

Three in Hospital.

Of the wounded, who are in St. Barnabas' Hospital, only one has bullet wounds. He is Louis Abrams, of 162 Livingston Street. He was shot in the head and the right leg. The other ever missiles the unarmed members of the attacking force could requisition, are Louis Foulkowitz, of 27 Boyd Street, and Nicholas Panagoras, of 245 Prince Street.

William J. Abrams, a relative of one of the injured men, is the prisoner against whom a serious charge will probably be made. He denies that he even took part in the battle, but Foulkowitz identified him as one of the men whose revolver was active.

From Isadore Grubman, twenty years old, of 721 South Eleventh Street, a striker who was near the scene, the police obtained the first information regarding the nature of the fight that occurred in the street. Grubman said that he was in Windsor Hall where a meeting of the strikers was scheduled to take place. Rubin and Novak were with him when somebody remarked that some Greeks who had taken the places of strikers at the Hollander plant were passing. According to Grubman it was Rubin's intention to address a meeting in front of the hall and try to induce the Greeks to join the union.

Strikers Follow Greeks.

Rubin came out of the hall and mounted a stool as the Greeks came up. The striker began to speak to the Greeks and a number of strikers when suddenly the Greeks are said to have made a dash down the street. The strikers followed them, revolvers were drawn and the battle was on. The first shots are believed to have killed Rubin.

Of the quintet of Greeks the police were able to learn little. They came

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¶ The new diamond-weave tartans, plaids or stripes, light, medium or dark.

¶ One, two or three button models, and coats fastening with a link.

¶ An extra pair of Trousers of the same material may be had for \$5.50 if ordered at the time a Suit is purchased.

¶ Every Suit made by the famous Saks Tailoring Organization, than which there is none superior in America—a broad assertion—but daily demonstrated.

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from a house at 245 Prince street, where a few minutes later the police rounded up nine other Greeks who declared the five men were on their way to a meeting of a club to arrange for a Greek liberty day celebration, and had nothing to do with the strike trouble.

According to Foulkowitz, he was in a barber shop when he heard the first shots, and he says that as he reached the street he saw Abrams, revolver in hand. Foulkowitz said he warned Abrams to be careful, as he might shoot somebody and in reply received a bullet in his head.

The strike at the Hollander plant grew out of the discharge of four men who were suspected of attempting to organize the 600 or more workers into a union. The dismissal of the men caused trouble in the factory and ended in about 400 of the men joining in a walkout. Since then the police have been guarding the factory, and almost every day there has been considerable disorder.

STATE EVADES OWN PRISON GOODS LAW

Secretary Orr Finds Departments Buy Furniture Not Convict-Made.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, April 11.—Prison-made furniture in all the offices of state departments will be the rule hereafter if recommendations of William A. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, following an investigation he has just completed, are carried out. Mr. Orr was directed by the Governor to investigate the purchase of furniture for state departments and found that requests for 1915 aggregate \$125,000, in spite of the fact that the departments are required to be supplied from prison workshops.

Through waivers or other causes Mr. Orr found that this law for years had been evaded and that often the most flagrant extravagances in the purchase of furniture had been indulged in. As an illustration he said that when the State Tax Commission moved back to the Capitol it purchased "crotch mahogany" furniture, the most expensive and the most useless kind, for office work.

GORGAS GETS OFFER FROM ROCKEFELLER

Continued from page 1

in determining the nature and extent of his participation in the work of the foundation in justice to General Gorgas, it should be stated that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that he is to receive a salary of \$50,000. The offer of the Rockefeller Foundation includes a moderate salary and the assurance of the usual allowances in the event of resignation or death. If the offer proves attractive to General Gorgas will be because of his sympathy with the general aims of the Foundation in regard to public health and his belief that the resources placed at his disposal will enable him to render a large service to humanity.

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